

WOMEN IN THE NAVY FACT SHEET

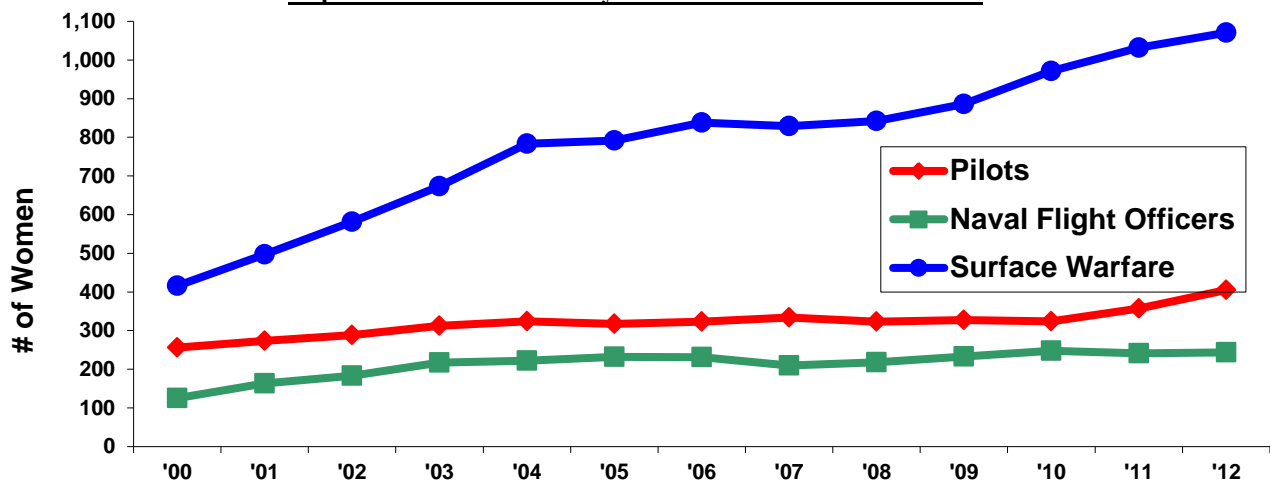
(Information Current as of March 2013)

FEMALE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY:

Total number of Active and Reserve female officers is **11,087** (16.6% of total)

- Unrestricted Line: **2,865** (7%)
- Restricted Line: **1,612** (20%)
- Staff Corps: **6,248** (25%)
- LDO: **279** (7%)
- CWO: **84** (5%)
- Pilots: **500** (5%)
- NFOs: **288** (9%)

Improvement in Active Duty Unrestricted Line Communities

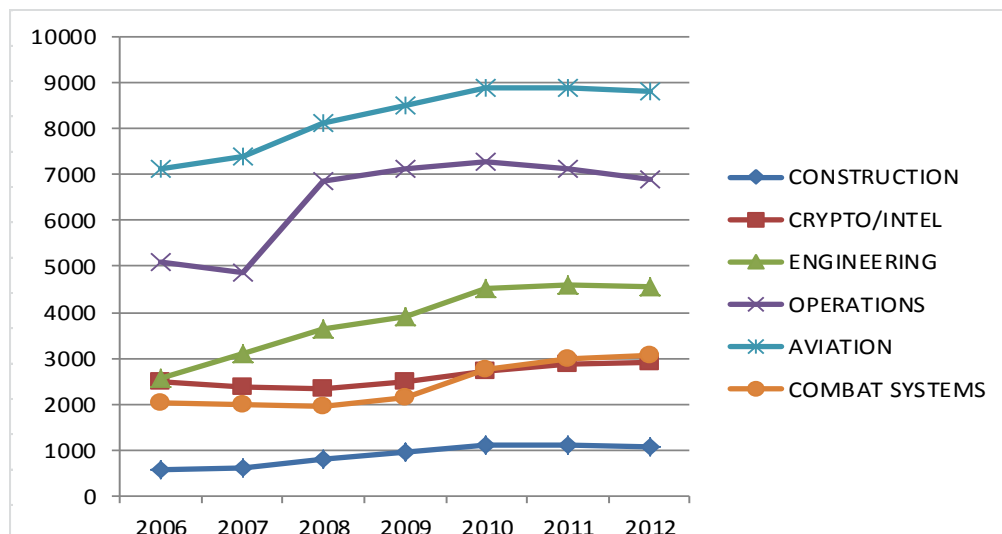


FEMALE ENLISTED IN THE NAVY:

Total number of Active and Reserve female enlisted is **56,214** (17.9% of total)

- **20,761** female enlisted are currently serving on sea duty (17%)

Improvement in Active Duty Technical Ratings from 2006 to 2012



GENERAL INFORMATION

- The highest-ranking woman in the Navy is three-star Vice Admiral Carol Pottenger. Three other women hold the rank of VADM: VADM Michelle Howard, VADM Robin Braun, and VADM Nanette DeRenzi.
 - There are currently 36 female Flag Officers (20 AC and 16 RC)
- 56 enlisted women serve as Command Master Chiefs (8% of CMCs) and 6 enlisted women serve as Command Senior Chiefs (8% of CSCs) in squadrons, onboard ships, and on shore duty.
- On January 24, 2013, the Secretary of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff announced immediate rescission of the 1994 Direct Ground Combat Definition and Assignment Rule. As the Navy implements SecDef's guidance, women are still restricted from assignment where:
 - the primary mission is direct ground combat → restricts women from serving on Riverine boat crews, and Chaplains, Medical Officers, Religious Program Specialists and Hospital Corpsmen from serving below the battalion level with the Marine Corps Ground Combat Element.
 - the costs of appropriate berthing and privacy arrangements are prohibitive → restricts female enlisted from serving on submarines, frigates, and patrol coastal ships
 - units are engaged in long range reconnaissance operations and Special Operations Forces missions → restricts women from the SEAL community
 - job related physical requirements would necessarily exclude the vast majority of women service members → not currently used by the Navy
- 135 ships have females enlisted onboard. An additional 71 ships have only female officers assigned.
- All new ships are built to accommodate females.
 - Ships undergo the required habitability modifications (removing urinals and replacing with toilets) in order to board enlisted females.
 - Female Officers do not require habitability modifications in order to be assigned and can be permanently assigned to any except those specifically closed to females.
- There are no restrictions for females in aviation; aviation ratings are open to females and both Officers and Enlisted can be assigned to any squadron or aboard any type of ship provided adequate berthing is available.
- Females make up 23% of total Navy enlisted recruiting goal for FY13 and FY14.

BRIEF HISTORY OF FEMALE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY

- In 1942, LCDR Mildred H. McAfee was selected as the first female Line Officer.
- In 1972:
 - CAPT Alene Duerk, a nurse in the Navy Reserves, was spot promoted to Admiral, becoming the Navy's first female Admiral.
 - CDR Elizabeth Barrett assumed command of the Naval Advisory Group in Saigon, Vietnam, becoming the first female Line Officer to hold command in a combat zone.
- In 1974, LT Barbara Allen Rainey earned her wings, becoming the first female Naval Aviator.
- In 1976, CAPT Fran McKee was the first woman Unrestricted Line Officer appointed to Admiral.
- In 1983, Commodore Grace Hopper was the first woman spot promoted to Admiral in the Restricted Line.
- In 1992, CDR Judy Chesser Coffman was the first female helicopter pilot to fly in Antarctica, in support of the National Science Foundation.
- In 1993, LCDR Kathryn Hire became the first female aviator to serve with a combat squadron.
- In 1994, LT Shannon Workman became the first woman combat pilot to pass fleet carrier qualifications.
- In 1995, CDR Judy Chesser Coffman was the first female to qualify as a flight deck officer (onboard USS ESSEX). She also was the first female to qualify as Landing Signals Officer on the AV-8B Harrier.
- In 1996, RADM Patricia Tracey was appointed to the rank of Vice Admiral, the Navy's first female VADM.
- In 1998, CDR Maureen A. Farren assumed command of USS MOUNT VERNON, the first female to command a combatant.
- In 2003, CAPT Deborah Loewer became the first female warfare-qualified, and the first female SWO, to be promoted to Admiral.
- In 2005:
 - CAPT Wendi B. Carpenter became the second female warfare-qualified, and the first female aviator to be promoted to Admiral.
 - LT Marissa McClure became the first woman to command a Patrol Coastal ship with PC Crew Hotel.
- In 2007, CWO-4 Lana Hicks was the first African American woman selected to the ranks of CWO-5.
- In 2010:
 - RADM Nora Tyson assumed command of Carrier Strike Group TWO, the first woman in the Navy to command a Carrier Strike Group.
 - SecDef signed a letter notifying Congress that the Submarine forces were being opened to women.
 - RADM Carol M. Pottenger was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, the first female SWO VADM.
- In 2012:
 - LTJG Marquette Leveque, of USS WYOMING (SSBN 742) gold crew, and LTJGs Amber Cowan and Jennifer Noonan of USS MAINE (SSBN 741) blue crew, became the first female unrestricted line officers to qualify in submarines and receive their "dolphins."
 - Vice Admiral Robin Braun became the first female Chief of the Naval Reserve.
 - Vice Admiral Michelle Howard became the first female African American three star in U.S. military history.
- In 2013:
 - CAPT Sara A. Joyner assumed command of Carrier Air Wing THREE, the first woman to hold this position.
 - Vice Admiral Nanette DeRenzi became the highest ranking female in the Judge Advocate General Corps.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ENLISTED FEMALES IN THE NAVY

- In 1917:
 - The Navy authorized the enlistment of women. Designated as “Yeoman(F)” they unofficially became known as “Yeomanettes.”
 - Chief Petty Officer Yeoman Loretta Perfectus Walsh became the first female Chief Petty Officer.
- In 1948, Edna Young was the female African American woman to enlist in the regular Navy and the first African American woman to achieve the rank of Chief.
- In 1959, Master Chief Yeoman Anna Der-Vartarian was promoted to the rank of Master Chief, making her the first female Master Chief in the Navy, as well as the first female E9 in the entire Armed Services.
- In 1967, Public Law 90-130 eliminated the 2% ceiling on enlisted women.
- In 1978, Master Chief Storekeeper Margaret Gramlich became the first woman assigned to a Command Master Chief ashore billet.
- In 1988, First Class Petty Officer Beth Lambert became the first female selected as Shore Sailor of the Year. She was then meritoriously advanced to Chief Petty Officer.
- In 1989, Master Chief Janice Ayers was the first female assigned as Command Master Chief at sea onboard the USS SHENANDOAH (AD 44).
- In 1990, Master Chief Carol Cooper became the first female Command Master Chief of a Naval Security Group.
- In 1994:
 - Master Chief Ginger Simpson became the first female director of the Senior Enlisted Academy.
 - Petty Officer Margaret Cooper, the first female underwater Seabee, graduated with honors from Navy dive school.
- In 1995, Information Specialist First Class Robin Sou became the first female Intelligence Specialist assigned independent duty onboard a surface combatant, USS BRISCOE.
- In 2001, Master Chief Evelyn Banks became the first female Command Master Chief of an Airwing, CVW-14.
- In 2002, Master Chief Jacqueline DiRosa became the first female Force Master Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED).
- In 2003:
 - Master Chief Beth Lambert became the first female Command Master Chief of an Aircraft Carrier, USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (CVN 71).
 - Master Chief Evelyn Banks became the first female Chief of Naval Operations-directed Command Master Chief of Navy Recruiting Command.
- In 2006:
 - Master Chief Jacqueline DiRosa became the first female Fleet Master Chief of U.S. Fleet Forces Command.
 - Master Chief April Beldo became the first female Command Master Chief of Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes.
 - Senior Chief Tanya DelPriore became the first female selected as a Command Senior Chief.

- Mass Communication Specialist First Class Jackey Bratt became the first female Combat Photographer to be awarded the Bronze Star.
- In 2007:
 - Master Chief Laura Martinez became the first African American female Force Master Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED).
 - Master Chief Evelyn Banks became the first female Command Master Chief of the U.S. Naval Academy.
 - Senior Chief Tanya DelPriore became the first female to earn the Expeditionary Warfare Pin.
 - Senior Chief Cynthia Petterson became the first female Command Senior Chief of a Littoral Combat Ship, USS INDEPENDENCE (LCS 2 BLUE).
- In 2009, Command Master Chief JoAnn Ortloff became the first female Operational (numbered) Fleet Command Master Chief, when assigned to COMMANDER THIRD FLEET.
- In 2010, Engineman First Class Isa Grace became the first enlisted woman to qualify as Engineering Officer of the Watch (EOOW) aboard USS MESA VERDE (LPD 19).
- In 2011:
 - Senior Chief Aviation Maintenance Administrationman Roxanne Rhoades became the first female Command Senior Chief onboard *Old Ironsides*.
 - The first female naval officers reported onboard submarines.
- In 2012:
 - Command Master Chief Joann Ortloff became the first woman to serve as the Fleet Master Chief of Naval Forces Europe and Naval Forces Africa.
 - Command Master Chief Nancy Hollingsworth became the Force Master Chief for Commander, Navy Installations Command Headquarters, making her the first woman to hold this position.
- In 2013, Force Master Chief April Beldo assumed duties as the Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education (MPT&E) Fleet Master Chief, making her the first female African American Fleet Master Chief in the Navy.

WOMEN KILLED DURING WAR AND PEACETIME

- More than 60 women were killed or wounded during various battles in the Civil War.
- Ellen May Tower was the first U.S. Army nurse to die on foreign soil during the Spanish-American War and was the first woman to receive a military funeral. Twenty-two women died in service during the Spanish-American War.
- More than 400 women were killed in service during WWII. In 1944, U.S. Army Nurse Aleda E. Lutz was the first military woman to die in a combat zone.
- Thirty Eight female Air Force Service Pilots (WASPs) died during WWII, but were not given full military status until over 65 years later.
- Eighteen women gave their lives during the Korean Conflict.
- Many women were killed during Vietnam and some are still considered POWs. The first and only American woman killed from enemy fire during Vietnam was 1st LT Sharon Ann Lane.
- Navy LT Kara Hultgreen was the first woman to qualify in a combat-ready F-14 Tomcat. She was also a member of VF-213 aboard the USS Abraham Lincoln, readying to deploy to the Persian Gulf, when she was killed during an approach to the flight deck. Investigations found no fault on the pilot.
- Since the attack on America on September 11, 2001, a total of 152 women deployed to Afghanistan, Iraq, and Kuwait have lost their lives in support of the War on Terrorism (*courtesy of the Center for Military Readiness*).

TRENDS FOR WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

- Women have consistently made forward strides since the Army Nurse Corps was established in 1901, which made women an official part of the military for the first time.
- Acts such as the Women's Armed Services Integration in 1948 and the amendment to that Act in 1967 furthered opportunities in fields that were previously closed to them as well making a giant leap for promotion for female Officers.
- In late 1975, President Ford signed Public Law 94-106 requiring US Military Academies to accept women. In the fall of 1976, 327 women entered the previously all-male halls of West Point, Annapolis the Coast Guard Academy and the Air Force Academy, making the Class of '80 the first coed classes in the history of these service schools. Of the original 327 women that began, 217 graduated: 66 percent. Today, graduation rates at West Point are nearly equal for males (79 percent) and women (75 percent).
- It wasn't until 1995 that the Citadel allowed the first female to enter its doors after a three-year court battle. Shannon Faulkner stayed less than week at the school; however in 1999, Nancy Mace became the first woman in the Citadel's 156-year history to graduate. One of the most important factors in this "first" is that even though Mace graduated Magna Cum Laude, there were reportedly many harsh lingering feelings. Mace accelerated her studies and graduated a year early, leaving some of the males in her class with mixed feelings since they believed themselves to be the last all-male graduating class from the Citadel success at the school allowed. Mace, along with three other women, was admitted to the school after the Supreme Court struck down the all-male policy at the Virginia Military Institute. That year, the Citadel had 42 female cadets among its 1,800 students and 50 more were expected to enroll that following fall.
- If we think about women serving in combat zones we can think back to 1429 and 17-year-old Joan of Arc who led French troops against the British. Women disguised themselves as men in order to serve their country and many times give their lives for their country during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. During Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield, women proved vital in the fight and words such as combat and non-combat became more a play of semantics, as women aviators made their way on the military screen. Canada has allowed women in combat roles since 1987 and Australia is on the way. In the early '90s women saw many aviation fields open to them, and the DOD issued a policy that stated no job should be closed to women just because it may be dangerous. The policy does not address ground combat billets for women. Females were taken captive during Desert Shield, were sexually abused and killed. Some of those women were in "combat support" roles. The front lines of wars fought today are more fluid as women command combatant ships and pilot attack helicopters. In all the services there are many fields related to actual ground combat that are still closed to women. Reasons such as berthing are stated as reasons for keeping women from serving aboard Submarines; others state low test scores in certain sections as reasons for excusing women from certain fields.
- As seen from this war, the war between combatant and non-combatant is blurred. There have been 11 females killed in action from hostile fire, the most female deaths in any conflict since WWII. The debate about women serving combat roles was fodder for much discussion in the early nineties during Desert Storm. Many people stated that Americans could not deal with mothers, daughters and wives dying for their country. The deaths of these women have not brought the combat issue into debate.
- The trend for women in the military is forward. Women continue to make great strides in all the services. Dialogue continues to include women in currently closed positions. Recruitment of women is high and women are slowly accepting the jobs previously held by men.